





# GREATEST FLYING FEAT OF THE WAR.

## Canadian Major's Fight with 60 Hun Machines.

We are getting used to tales of marvellous feats performed by our flying men, who have shown an utter contempt of death in carrying out their tasks all through the war, but even so it is remarkable to read without a grain of admiration and wonder of the exploit of Maj. W. G. Barker, D.S.O. (with 2 bars), D.F.C., M.C. (and bar) and Italian Cross of Honour, who was the "star turn" in the most marvellous air fight of all, in which, single-handed, he faced 60 German machines, destroying 3, and continuing the battle even when both of his thighs and one elbow were shattered.

### ONE BEATS SIXTY.

#### Greatest Flying Story in the World.

The hero of the greatest flying story in the world is lying in a hospital with both thighs and 1 elbow shattered, says W. Beach Thomas, the war correspondent. He was already in this state when he fought the last rounds of his battle in view of our troops on the point of advancing against Mormal Forest. They watched as they described as the best bit of "hunting" ever seen. The English flyer dived, zoomed, banked, stalled, and stood on his tail and wing tips, and stood his gun as well that he drove down 2 of the 8 fighting planes that assailed him before he dived at an incredible speed, risking collapse of his smoking machine, and was finally brought up by a hedge which pulled him off the lower part of the machine. But this battle that our troops had watched was no more than an episode in a 40 minutes' fight with 60 German machines. It began at 21,000 feet over Mormal Wood. The major went out for a fighting wood. The first enemy he saw was above him but he climbed straight at him and sliced him down from below at point-blank range.

#### Weston Die Game.

As the enemy crashed the major heard bullets hiss, and I struck him in the right thigh. As he dived to face the new enemy he saw that he was beset by 15 Fokkers, and accepted the new challenge. He destroyed 2 at the cost of a shattered right thigh. His swoon and fall of his machine in a spin saved him from this crowd, but he had scarcely recovered consciousness and control when another group of 12 set at him. His one thought was to die game, so he tried to ram his machine into the earth, shooting the whole. Happily the shot took effect and the enemy crashed when the 2 were within a yard or two. Others closed round him and 1 bullet shattered his elbow. He had now only 1 hand with which to manoeuvre his plane, and he was so taxed with pain that he thought that both legs were gone and his machine on fire, but again he pulled his senses back into working order, recovered control of both mind and matter, and dived for our lines. As he drew near the battle other men watched with amazement, though they had no suspicion that a 1-legged man was at the helm. The last reports are that the major is doing well in hospital.

#### REMARKABLE FLAIS.

#### Honours for Brave Airmen.

The Distinguished Flying Cross has been bestowed upon the undermentioned officers for remarkable feats of bravery in carrying out operations against the enemy:

Capt. A. R. SPURLING was preparing to land his aircraft when by mistake attacked his machine; Lt. Spurling then dived through the centre of the formation, shooting down 1 machine in flames; 2 others were seen to dive in a spin, of which crashed. Five of the machines were riddled with machine gun fire, and were also accounted for, Capt. Turner himself crashing one.

#### LONDON'S GOTHA SHOW.

Some Gothas will be shown at the R.A.F. Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, next week.

#### CEN. HENDERSON.

Gen. Henderson, formerly Director-General of Military Aeronautics, has been appointed Military Councillor.

All trade union and other opposition to employing Hun prisoners has been withdrawn.

# CHILBLAINS POSITIVELY CURED.

GRASSHOPPER OINTMENT DRAWS OUT THE ITCHING PAIN AND INFLAMMATION WITH N EFFECTIVENESS UNEQUALLED BY ANY OTHER PREPARATION.

Do not punctise your chilblains. Grasshopper Ointment draws out the inflammation as easily as a sponge absorbs water. Just try a box and see if it does not do so in your case. Grasshopper is as harmless as it is beneficial. It contains absolutely no injurious substances. May be had from Drs. Tandy Williams, Taylor's Drug Co. and all Chemists and Stores, at 1/2d. box direct, post free, from Albert & Co., 72, Parrington Street, London, E.C.4.



### LEVER'S EASY SHAVING STICK.

SHAVING easy? Rather!—when you use Lever's Easy Shaving Stick. Its softening lather is a delightful aid to quick shaving; it makes the razor's way so easy that it is not likely to "fall out" blunt. The most faithful ally a Soldier's razor could have. IT'S BRITISH.

6d. PER STICK.

Of all Canteens, Grocers, Stores, Olimens, Chandlers, etc.

LEVER'S LTD., PORT SUNLIGHT.

E. 75-162

### OFFICER'S CHEQUES.

#### A STAY AT AN HOTEL.

A R.A.F. officer's stay at a Chesterfield Hotel with a young Leeds married woman had a sequel at Chesterfield Court, where Sydney Laban (24), a flying lieutenant, of Green Lane, Derby, and Maud Dorothy Bishop (22), married, of Lewis-st, Leeds, were charged with obtaining by false pretences from Jennies Lunn, licensee of the St. Helen's Inn, Shirehall-cres, 2 flying enemy railway trains, he dived, and in face of very heavy machine-guns seriously damaged 1 by a direct hit with a bomb. He then attacked the personnel escaping from the ruined train, scattering them in all directions.

Lt. (Capt.) F. B. WILSON.—On Aug 9 Capt. W. G. Barker observed that the enemy were bringing up reinforcements in lorries to meet a French attack. Descending to a low altitude, he dropped bombs, and, causing considerable damage, stopped the lorries. He then attacked with machine-guns fire the troops de-escaping from the ruined train, scattering them in all directions.

Capt. G. S. BUCK, M.C. (Lond. R.) and 2nd Lt. BARTER as observer, was pilot of 2 machines detailed to bomb an important railway junction. Owing to most unfavourable weather conditions he was unable to drop his bombs. Capt. Buck persevered, reached the objective, and made a most successful attack in face of intense anti-aircraft fire with his machine-guns. He was shot down, but managed to bring his machine safely to the ground.

Capt. G. S. BUCK, M.C. (Lond. R.) and 2nd Lt. BARTER as observer, was pilot of 2 machines detailed to bomb an important railway junction. Owing to most unfavourable weather conditions he was unable to drop his bombs. Capt. Buck persevered, reached the objective, and made a most successful attack in face of intense anti-aircraft fire with his machine-guns. He was shot down, but managed to bring his machine safely to the ground.

Capt. G. S. BUCK, M.C. (Lond. R.) and 2nd Lt. BARTER as observer, was pilot of 2 machines detailed to bomb an important railway junction. Owing to most unfavourable weather conditions he was unable to drop his bombs. Capt. Buck persevered, reached the objective, and made a most successful attack in face of intense anti-aircraft fire with his machine-guns. He was shot down, but managed to bring his machine safely to the ground.

Capt. G. S. BUCK, M.C. (Lond. R.) and 2nd Lt. BARTER as observer, was pilot of 2 machines detailed to bomb an important railway junction. Owing to most unfavourable weather conditions he was unable to drop his bombs. Capt. Buck persevered, reached the objective, and made a most successful attack in face of intense anti-aircraft fire with his machine-guns. He was shot down, but managed to bring his machine safely to the ground.

Capt. G. S. BUCK, M.C. (Lond. R.) and 2nd Lt. BARTER as observer, was pilot of 2 machines detailed to bomb an important railway junction. Owing to most unfavourable weather conditions he was unable to drop his bombs. Capt. Buck persevered, reached the objective, and made a most successful attack in face of intense anti-aircraft fire with his machine-guns. He was shot down, but managed to bring his machine safely to the ground.

Capt. G. S. BUCK, M.C. (Lond. R.) and 2nd Lt. BARTER as observer, was pilot of 2 machines detailed to bomb an important railway junction. Owing to most unfavourable weather conditions he was unable to drop his bombs. Capt. Buck persevered, reached the objective, and made a most successful attack in face of intense anti-aircraft fire with his machine-guns. He was shot down, but managed to bring his machine safely to the ground.

Capt. G. S. BUCK, M.C. (Lond. R.) and 2nd Lt. BARTER as observer, was pilot of 2 machines detailed to bomb an important railway junction. Owing to most unfavourable weather conditions he was unable to drop his bombs. Capt. Buck persevered, reached the objective, and made a most successful attack in face of intense anti-aircraft fire with his machine-guns. He was shot down, but managed to bring his machine safely to the ground.

Capt. G. S. BUCK, M.C. (Lond. R.) and 2nd Lt. BARTER as observer, was pilot of 2 machines detailed to bomb an important railway junction. Owing to most unfavourable weather conditions he was unable to drop his bombs. Capt. Buck persevered, reached the objective, and made a most successful attack in face of intense anti-aircraft fire with his machine-guns. He was shot down, but managed to bring his machine safely to the ground.

Capt. G. S. BUCK, M.C. (Lond. R.) and 2nd Lt. BARTER as observer, was pilot of 2 machines detailed to bomb an important railway junction. Owing to most unfavourable weather conditions he was unable to drop his bombs. Capt. Buck persevered, reached the objective, and made a most successful attack in face of intense anti-aircraft fire with his machine-guns. He was shot down, but managed to bring his machine safely to the ground.

Capt. G. S. BUCK, M.C. (Lond. R.) and 2nd Lt. BARTER as observer, was pilot of 2 machines detailed to bomb an important railway junction. Owing to most unfavourable weather conditions he was unable to drop his bombs. Capt. Buck persevered, reached the objective, and made a most successful attack in face of intense anti-aircraft fire with his machine-guns. He was shot down, but managed to bring his machine safely to the ground.

Capt. G. S. BUCK, M.C. (Lond. R.) and 2nd Lt. BARTER as observer, was pilot of 2 machines detailed to bomb an important railway junction. Owing to most unfavourable weather conditions he was unable to drop his bombs. Capt. Buck persevered, reached the objective, and made a most successful attack in face of intense anti-aircraft fire with his machine-guns. He was shot down, but managed to bring his machine safely to the ground.

Capt. G. S. BUCK, M.C. (Lond. R.) and 2nd Lt. BARTER as observer, was pilot of 2 machines detailed to bomb an important railway junction. Owing to most unfavourable weather conditions he was unable to drop his bombs. Capt. Buck persevered, reached the objective, and made a most successful attack in face of intense anti-aircraft fire with his machine-guns. He was shot down, but managed to bring his machine safely to the ground.

Capt. G. S. BUCK, M.C. (Lond. R.) and 2nd Lt. BARTER as observer, was pilot of 2 machines detailed to bomb an important railway junction. Owing to most unfavourable weather conditions he was unable to drop his bombs. Capt. Buck persevered, reached the objective, and made a most successful attack in face of intense anti-aircraft fire with his machine-guns. He was shot down, but managed to bring his machine safely to the ground.

Capt. G. S. BUCK, M.C. (Lond. R.) and 2nd Lt. BARTER as observer, was pilot of 2 machines detailed to bomb an important railway junction. Owing to most unfavourable weather conditions he was unable to drop his bombs. Capt. Buck persevered, reached the objective, and made a most successful attack in face of intense anti-aircraft fire with his machine-guns. He was shot down, but managed to bring his machine safely to the ground.

Capt. G. S. BUCK, M.C. (Lond. R.) and 2nd Lt. BARTER as observer, was pilot of 2 machines detailed to bomb an important railway junction. Owing to most unfavourable weather conditions he was unable to drop his bombs. Capt. Buck persevered, reached the objective, and made a most successful attack in face of intense anti-aircraft fire with his machine-guns. He was shot down, but managed to bring his machine safely to the ground.

Capt. G. S. BUCK, M.C. (Lond. R.) and 2nd Lt. BARTER as observer, was pilot of 2 machines detailed to bomb an important railway junction. Owing to most unfavourable weather conditions he was unable to drop his bombs. Capt. Buck persevered, reached the objective, and made a most successful attack in face of intense anti-aircraft fire with his machine-guns. He was shot down, but managed to bring his machine safely to the ground.

Capt. G. S. BUCK, M.C. (Lond. R.) and 2nd Lt. BARTER as observer, was pilot of 2 machines detailed to bomb an important railway junction. Owing to most unfavourable weather conditions he was unable to drop his bombs. Capt. Buck persevered, reached the objective, and made a most successful attack in face of intense anti-aircraft fire with his machine-guns. He was shot down, but managed to bring his machine safely to the ground.

Capt. G. S. BUCK, M.C. (Lond. R.) and 2nd Lt. BARTER as observer, was pilot of 2 machines detailed to bomb an important railway junction. Owing to most unfavourable weather conditions he was unable to drop his bombs. Capt. Buck persevered, reached the objective, and made a most successful attack in face of intense anti-aircraft fire with his machine-guns. He was shot down, but managed to bring his machine safely to the ground.

Capt. G. S. BUCK, M.C. (Lond. R.) and 2nd Lt. BARTER as observer, was pilot of 2 machines detailed to bomb an important railway junction. Owing to most unfavourable weather conditions he was unable to drop his bombs. Capt. Buck persevered, reached the objective, and made a most successful attack in face of intense anti-aircraft fire with his machine-guns. He was shot down, but managed to bring his machine safely to the ground.

Capt. G. S. BUCK, M.C. (Lond. R.) and 2nd Lt. BARTER as observer, was pilot of 2 machines detailed to bomb an important railway junction. Owing to most unfavourable weather conditions he was unable to drop his bombs. Capt. Buck persevered, reached the objective, and made a most successful attack in face of intense anti-aircraft fire with his machine-guns. He was shot down, but managed to bring his machine safely to the ground.

Capt. G. S. BUCK, M.C. (Lond. R.) and 2nd Lt. BARTER as observer, was pilot of 2 machines detailed to bomb an important railway junction. Owing to most unfavourable weather conditions he was unable to drop his bombs. Capt. Buck persevered, reached the objective, and made a most successful attack in face of intense anti-aircraft fire with his machine-guns. He was shot down, but managed to bring his machine safely to the ground.

Capt. G. S. BUCK, M.C. (Lond. R.) and 2nd Lt. BARTER as observer, was pilot of 2 machines detailed to bomb an important railway junction. Owing to most unfavourable weather conditions he was unable to drop his bombs. Capt. Buck persevered, reached the objective, and made a most successful attack in face of intense anti-aircraft fire with his machine-guns. He was shot down, but managed to bring his machine safely to the ground.

Capt. G. S. BUCK, M.C. (Lond. R.) and 2nd Lt. BARTER as observer, was pilot of 2 machines detailed to bomb an important railway junction. Owing to most unfavourable weather conditions he was unable to drop his bombs. Capt. Buck persevered, reached the objective, and made a most successful attack in face of intense anti-aircraft fire with his machine-guns. He was shot down, but managed to bring his machine safely to the ground.

Capt. G. S. BUCK, M.C. (Lond. R.) and 2nd Lt. BARTER as observer, was pilot of 2 machines detailed to bomb an important railway junction. Owing to most unfavourable weather conditions he was unable to drop his bombs. Capt. Buck persevered, reached the objective, and made a most successful attack in face of intense anti-aircraft fire with his machine-guns. He was shot down, but managed to bring his machine safely to the ground.

Capt. G. S. BUCK, M.C. (Lond. R.) and 2nd Lt. BARTER as observer, was pilot of 2 machines detailed to bomb an important railway junction. Owing to most unfavourable weather conditions he was unable to drop his bombs. Capt. Buck persevered, reached the objective, and made a most successful attack in face of intense anti-aircraft fire with his machine-guns. He was shot down, but managed to bring his machine safely to the ground.

Capt. G. S. BUCK, M.C. (Lond. R.) and 2nd Lt. BARTER as observer, was pilot of 2 machines detailed to bomb an important railway junction. Owing to most unfavourable weather conditions he was unable to drop his bombs. Capt. Buck persevered, reached the objective, and made a most successful attack in face of intense anti-aircraft fire with his machine-guns. He was shot down, but managed to bring his machine safely to the ground.

Capt. G. S. BUCK, M.C. (Lond. R.) and 2nd Lt. BARTER as observer, was pilot of 2 machines detailed to bomb an important railway junction. Owing to most unfavourable weather conditions he was unable to drop his bombs. Capt. Buck persevered, reached the objective, and made a most successful attack in face of intense anti-aircraft fire with his machine-guns. He was shot down, but managed to bring his machine safely to the ground.

Capt. G. S. BUCK, M.C. (Lond. R.) and 2nd Lt. BARTER as observer, was pilot of 2 machines detailed to bomb an important railway junction. Owing to most unfavourable weather conditions he was unable to drop his bombs. Capt. Buck persevered, reached the objective, and made a most successful attack in face of intense anti-aircraft fire with his machine-guns. He was shot down, but managed to bring his machine safely to the ground.

Capt. G. S. BUCK, M.C. (Lond. R.) and 2nd Lt. BARTER as observer, was pilot of 2 machines detailed to bomb an important railway junction. Owing to most unfavourable weather conditions he was unable to drop his bombs. Capt. Buck persevered, reached the objective, and made a most successful attack in face of intense anti-aircraft fire with his machine-guns. He was shot down, but managed to bring his machine safely to the ground.

Capt. G. S. BUCK, M.C. (Lond. R.) and 2nd Lt. BARTER as observer, was pilot of 2 machines detailed to bomb an important railway junction. Owing to most unfavourable weather conditions he was unable to drop his bombs. Capt. Buck persevered, reached the objective, and made a most successful attack in face of intense anti-aircraft fire with his machine-guns. He was shot down, but managed to bring his machine safely to the ground.

Capt. G. S. BUCK, M.C. (Lond. R.) and 2nd Lt. BARTER as observer, was pilot of 2 machines detailed to bomb an important railway junction. Owing to most unfavourable weather conditions he was unable to drop his bombs. Capt. Buck persevered, reached the objective, and made a most successful attack in face of intense anti-aircraft fire with his machine-guns. He was shot down, but managed to bring his machine safely to the ground.

Capt. G. S. BUCK, M.C. (Lond. R.) and 2nd Lt. BARTER as observer, was pilot of 2 machines detailed to bomb an important railway junction. Owing to most unfavourable weather conditions he was unable to drop his bombs. Capt. Buck persevered, reached the objective, and made a most successful attack in face of intense anti-aircraft fire with his machine-guns. He was shot down, but managed to bring his machine safely to the ground.

Capt. G. S. BUCK, M.C. (Lond. R.) and 2nd Lt. BARTER as observer, was pilot of 2 machines detailed to bomb an important railway junction. Owing to most unfavourable weather conditions he was unable to drop his bombs. Capt. Buck persevered, reached the objective, and made a most successful attack in face of intense anti-aircraft fire with his machine-guns. He was shot down, but managed to bring his machine safely to the ground.

Capt. G. S. BUCK, M.C. (Lond. R.) and 2nd Lt. BARTER as observer, was pilot of 2 machines detailed to bomb an important railway junction. Owing to most unfavourable weather conditions he was unable to drop his bombs. Capt. Buck persevered, reached the objective, and made a most successful attack in face of intense anti-aircraft fire with his machine-guns. He was shot down, but managed to bring his machine safely to the ground.

Capt. G. S. BUCK, M.C. (Lond. R.) and 2nd Lt. BARTER as observer, was pilot of 2 machines detailed to bomb an important railway junction. Owing to most unfavourable weather conditions he was unable to drop his bombs. Capt. Buck persevered, reached the objective, and made a most successful attack in face of intense anti-aircraft fire with his machine-guns. He was shot down, but managed to bring his machine safely to the ground.

Capt. G. S. BUCK, M.C. (Lond. R.) and 2nd Lt. BARTER as observer, was pilot of 2 machines detailed to bomb an important railway junction. Owing to most unfavourable weather conditions he was unable to drop his bombs. Capt. Buck persevered, reached the objective, and made a most successful attack in face of intense anti-aircraft fire with his machine-guns. He was shot down, but managed to bring his machine safely to the ground.

Capt. G. S. BUCK, M.C. (Lond. R.) and 2nd Lt. BARTER as observer, was pilot of 2 machines detailed to bomb an important railway junction. Owing to most unfavourable weather conditions he was unable to drop his bombs. Capt. Buck persevered, reached the objective, and made a most successful attack in face of intense anti-aircraft fire with his machine-guns. He was shot down, but managed to bring his machine safely to the ground.

Capt. G. S. BUCK, M.C. (Lond. R.) and 2nd Lt. BARTER as observer, was pilot of 2 machines detailed to bomb an important railway junction. Owing to most unfavourable weather conditions he was unable to drop his bombs. Capt. Buck persevered, reached the objective, and made a most successful attack in face of intense anti-aircraft fire with his machine-guns. He was shot down, but managed to bring his machine safely to the ground.

Capt. G. S. BUCK, M.C. (Lond. R.) and 2nd Lt. BARTER as observer, was pilot of 2 machines detailed to bomb an important railway junction. Owing to most unfavourable weather conditions he was unable to drop his bombs. Capt. Buck persevered, reached the objective, and made a most successful attack in face of intense anti-aircraft fire with his machine-guns. He was shot down, but managed to bring his machine safely to the ground.

Capt. G. S. BUCK, M.C. (Lond. R.) and 2nd Lt. BARTER as observer, was pilot of 2 machines detailed to bomb an important railway junction. Owing to most unfavourable weather conditions he was unable to drop his bombs. Capt. Buck persevered, reached the objective, and made a most successful attack in face of intense anti-aircraft fire with his machine-guns. He was shot down, but managed to bring his machine safely to the ground.

Capt. G. S. BUCK, M.C. (Lond. R.) and 2nd Lt. BARTER as observer, was pilot of 2 machines detailed to bomb an important railway junction. Owing to most unfavourable weather conditions he was unable to drop his bombs. Capt. Buck persevered, reached the objective, and made a most successful attack in face of intense anti-aircraft fire with his machine-guns. He was shot down, but managed to bring his machine safely to the ground.

Capt. G. S. BUCK, M.C. (Lond. R.) and 2nd Lt. BARTER as observer, was pilot of 2 machines detailed to bomb an important railway junction. Owing to most unfavourable weather conditions he was unable to drop his bombs. Capt. Buck persevered, reached the objective, and made a most successful attack in face of intense anti-aircraft fire with his machine-guns. He was shot down, but managed to bring his machine safely to the ground.

Capt. G. S. BUCK, M.C. (Lond. R.) and 2nd Lt. BARTER as observer, was pilot of 2 machines detailed to bomb an important railway junction. Owing to most unfavourable weather conditions he was unable to drop his bombs. Capt. Buck persevered, reached the objective, and made a most successful attack in face of intense anti-aircraft fire with his machine-guns. He was shot down, but managed to bring his machine safely to the ground.

Capt. G. S. BUCK, M.C. (Lond. R.) and 2nd Lt. BARTER as observer, was pilot of 2 machines detailed to bomb an important railway junction. Owing to most unfavourable weather conditions he was unable to drop his bombs. Capt. Buck persevered, reached the objective, and made a most successful attack in face of intense anti-aircraft fire with his machine-guns. He was shot down, but managed to bring his machine safely to the ground.

Capt. G. S. BUCK, M.C. (Lond. R.) and 2nd Lt. BARTER as observer, was pilot of 2 machines detailed to bomb an important railway junction. Owing to most unfavourable weather conditions he was unable to drop his bombs. Capt. Buck persevered, reached the objective, and made a most successful attack in face of intense anti-aircraft fire with his machine-guns. He was shot down, but managed to bring his machine safely to the ground.

Capt. G. S. BUCK, M.C. (Lond. R.) and 2nd Lt. BARTER as observer, was pilot of 2 machines detailed to bomb an important railway junction. Owing to most unfavourable weather conditions he was unable to drop his bombs. Capt. Buck persevered, reached the objective, and made a most successful attack in face of intense anti-aircraft fire with his machine-guns. He was shot down, but managed to bring his machine safely to the ground.

Capt. G. S. BUCK, M.C. (Lond. R.) and 2nd Lt. BARTER as observer, was pilot of 2 machines detailed to bomb an important railway junction. Owing to most unfavourable weather conditions he was unable to drop his bombs. Capt. Buck persevered, reached the objective, and made a most successful attack in face of intense anti-aircraft fire with his machine-guns. He was shot down, but managed to bring his machine safely to the ground.

Capt. G. S. BUCK, M.C. (Lond. R.) and 2nd Lt. BARTER as observer, was pilot of 2 machines detailed to bomb an important railway junction. Owing to most unfavourable weather conditions he was unable to drop his bombs. Capt. Buck persevered, reached the objective, and made a most successful attack in face of intense anti-aircraft fire with his machine-guns. He was shot down, but managed to bring his machine safely to the ground.

Capt. G. S. BUCK, M.C. (Lond. R.) and 2nd Lt. BARTER as observer, was pilot of 2 machines detailed to bomb an important railway junction. Owing to most unfavourable weather conditions he was unable to drop his bombs. Capt. Buck persevered, reached the objective, and made a most successful attack in face of intense anti-aircraft fire with his machine-guns. He was shot down, but managed to bring his machine safely to the ground.

Capt. G. S. BUCK, M.C. (Lond. R.) and 2nd Lt. BARTER as observer, was pilot of 2 machines detailed to bomb an important railway junction. Owing to most unfavourable weather conditions he was unable to drop his bombs. Capt. Buck persevered, reached the objective, and made a most successful attack in face of intense anti-aircraft fire with his machine-guns. He was shot down, but managed to bring his machine safely to the ground.

Capt. G. S. BUCK, M.C. (Lond. R.) and 2nd Lt. BARTER as observer, was pilot of 2 machines detailed to bomb an important railway junction. Owing to most unfavourable weather conditions he was unable to drop his bombs. Capt. Buck persevered, reached the objective, and made a most successful attack in face of intense anti-aircraft fire with his machine-guns. He was shot down, but managed to bring his machine safely to the ground.

Capt. G. S. BUCK, M.C. (Lond. R.) and 2nd Lt. BARTER as observer, was pilot of 2 machines detailed to bomb an important railway junction. Owing to most unfavourable weather conditions he was unable to drop his bombs. Capt. Buck persevered, reached the objective, and made a most successful attack in face of intense anti-aircraft fire with his machine-guns. He was shot down, but managed to bring his machine safely to the ground.



# FOCH GIVES GERMANY KNOCK-OUT BLOW: REVOLUTION RAMPANT IN HUNLAND

## FINAL DEFEAT OF THE GERMANS.

ARMY CUT IN TWO: SEDAN CAPTURED:  
500,000 MEN IN A TRAP.

## FOCH'S LAST GREAT MASTER-STROKE.

What will undoubtedly prove to be the last great battle of the war—Marshal Foch's culminating and decisive stroke commenced on Monday morning last and has already proved so splendidly in the Allies' favour that nothing but immediate annihilation save the German army from a military disaster, the like of which has never been known in the world's history. As the result of a grand combined attack by British, French, and American troops, the German army in France has been cut in two; it has lost its main line of communications behind the front, from Metz to the arteries of Belgium, and at least 500,000 Germans have panned up against the Ardennes where the roads are so bad and the railways so few that they must either surrender or attempt a retreat which will necessarily abandoning practically all their towns and stores and result in the survivors becoming nothing but a disorganized rabble.

**Marshal Foch's Triumph.**  
Foch has thus gained, by his masterly tactics since he assumed command of the Allied armies, a victory that will stamp him as one of the greatest if not the greatest of military commanders of all time. He has made it impossible for the Huns to go on with the war any longer, even if they had the heart to do so, and also made it plain to them and the whole world that the German army has been forced by a crushing defeat on the field of battle, not by any internal crisis, a fact which will destroy any chance whatever of Prussia endeavouring to reverse the result of the war in the future. Although the guiding hand in the series of Allied victories since July 18 is that of Foch it is very gratifying to know that the British army has performed "prodigies" on the field," as M. Clemenceau stated in the French Chamber, and has dealt, in the most masterly fashion, in those great hammer-strokes that have brought Germany to her knees. In the clearing of the Belgian coast, the breaking of the Hindenburg line, and the final advance which has cut the enemy's vital lines of communications, our men have even surpassed the traditional glory of our troops and the contemptible little army" has now no superior in the world, if not equal.

### An Allied Victory.

The Allies, too, have played a glorious part in the freeing of their country, while no words are needed to describe the heroism and dash of the gallant soldiers. France, who are now taking a well-earned and just revenge for the humiliation inflicted on their country in 1871, finally signed the armistice.

### A State of Anarchy.

Austria-Hungary, just at the moment, is in a state of Anarchy, the soldiers and sailors looting, the trains and stealing food, while men are breaking out of the military and convict prisons, their guards making no attempts to stop them.

### RECORD OFFENSIVE.

#### AUSTRIAN ARMY DESTROYED IN 12 DAYS.

The Italian offensive, which in 12 days has resulted in the destruction of the Austro-Hungarian army (63 divisions strong) may be summarized as follows:

Oct. 24.—Fighting began on a small scale at Monte Grappa, region, and on the Middle Plate.

Oct. 25.—Further Italian attacks at Monte Grappa.

Oct. 26.—Counter-attack at Monte Grappa and on the Piave.

Oct. 27.—Area of attack widened; 9,000 guns and 51 guns captured.

Oct. 28.—Piave crossed on 30 miles of front; number of prisoners increased to 10,000; Austria-Hungary asks for separate peace.

Oct. 29.—Battle line spreads to a 60 miles front; three-quarters of Italian army now engaged; number of prisoners increased to 15,000.

Oct. 30.—Austrian retreat begins to turn into a rout; over 50,000 prisoners and 300 guns now captured; Austria-Hungary makes peace.

Oct. 31.—Retreat continues at full speed; over 700 guns taken.

Nov. 1.—Enemy still resisting on the Monte Plateau; over 1,600 guns and 80,000 prisoners.

Nov. 2.—Whole Italian army now engaged; prisoners increased to 100,000, and guns to 2,000; Italians capture Trent and Belluno.

Nov. 3.—Austro-Hungarian army destroyed; 300,000 men taken prisoners and 5,000 guns captured; armistice signed.

Nov. 4.—Armistice comes into force.

### FRENCH FRONT.

The French first army attacked, with the British on Monday morning, everywhere forcing the crossings of the Sambre-Oise Canal between Oisy and Valencourt and establishing a firm footing on the eastern bank. On the Argentine front the French also compelled the recession of the Austro-Hungarian army from the banks of the Aisne and the Marne.

Subsequently, after a counter-attack, our advance continued unchecked, though the weather slowed it down a little, and by time these lines appear in print it is likely that Mons will again be in our hands, and taking of Valenciennes. Canadian troops made progress along the right bank of the Scheldt, and passed beyond Béthune and Roncq.

**Huns Retreat Hurriedly.**

Sir D. Haig mentioned in his communiqué on Tuesday that our advancing armies were composed chiefly of men from English towns and countries who had engaged and heavily defeated with severe loss, killed, wounded, prisoners, guns, and material, no fewer than 500,000 men. The German defence was thus broken on a front of 30 miles on Monday. Owing to this brilliant success the enemy was on Tuesday in retreat on the whole battle front, and he has not stopped running yet. In spite of heavy continuous rain our troops pressed his retreating forces closely throughout Thursday, Friday, in his rearwards wherever they sought to oppose our advance and taking a number of prisoners. In the haste of his enforced withdrawal the enemy abandoned complete batteries and large quantities of material of every description.

**Subsequent Advance.**  
Subsequently, after a counter-attack, our advance continued unchecked, though the weather slowed it down a little, and by time these lines appear in print it is likely that Mons will again be in our hands, and taking of Valenciennes. Canadian troops made progress along the right bank of the Scheldt, and passed beyond Béthune and Roncq.

**A State of Anarchy.**  
The British, too, have played a glorious part in the freeing of their country, while no words are needed to describe the heroism and dash of the gallant soldiers. France, who are now taking a well-earned and just revenge for the humiliation inflicted on their country in 1871, finally signed the armistice.

**A Record Offensive.**  
The British, too, have played a glorious part in the freeing of their country, while no words are needed to describe the heroism and dash of the gallant soldiers. France, who are now taking a well-earned and just revenge for the humiliation inflicted on their country in 1871, finally signed the armistice.

**AMERICAN FRONT.**  
The Americans on Monday began to reap the reward of their persistent hammering of the Germans, who began to give way before them, and at last got completely on the run. The Yanks crossed the Meuse and after cutting the railway from Sedan to Metz took that part of Sedan on the south bank of the Meuse on Thursday. Then during the night, with the French they captured the remainder of the historic town, thus practically cutting the German army in two and completing one of the main objectives of the battle.

**LENIN TO SUE FOR PEACE.**  
The Soviet Congress at Moscow passed the following declaration:—"This congress considers it necessary to be entirely in favour, in order to stop bloodshed, to propose to the Governments of France, Great Britain, Italy, the United States, and Japan to begin peace negotiations."

**A SOLDIER'S RENT.**  
A soldier working on the land, against whom Feltham justices refused to grant an injunction order, agreed again, and told the court that his landlord had since raised the rent from 3s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. He wished to know if he was compelled to pay it. He said that his home in London was smashed by the Germans in an air raid, and his wife was killed. He was left with 8 children to care for, and could not rent—The chairman told him that the amount of the cottage was 3s. 6d. before the war he could refuse to pay 7s., and leave his landlord to sue him for the difference.

**ANZACS' REWARD.**  
Wellington (N.Z.), Nov. 4.—The Government has agreed with the Imperial Government to place and the loco points south of it. At the latter point, the Royal Engineers, the Cameron Highlanders effected the passage of the canal in 6 minutes.

In its subsequent advance on Monday this division captured the villages of Fesny, Hautreuve, and La Croix with 1,800 prisoners. On its left the 2nd Division crossed the canal at Orival and after several fighting took Rue d'Enaut. Having crossed the line of the canal to the south and north of this village, it continued its

## ITALY'S GREAT TRIUMPH.

### 500,000 CAPTIVES: 5,000 GUNS.

Fighting stopped on the Italian front at 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon in accordance with the terms of the armistice. Before hostilities ceased, however, the Italians had captured 300,000 prisoners and 5,000 guns, and the number of captives has since been increased to 500,000. "The Austro-Hungarian Army is destroyed," reports Gen. Diniz.

### Tanks in Action.

After heavy fighting infantry and tanks drove the enemy from his positions in the western outskirts of the forest, capturing the villages of Soyes, Preux-au-Bois, Heucq, Futoy, and Louvigny. Thereafter, our infantry continued the advance, overcoming alike the great natural difficulties of the heavily wooded ground and the resistance of the Hun troops. Moving through the enclosed valley on the southern edge of the forest, the 25th Division forced the crossings of the Sambre Canal opposite Landrecies, and captured that town. Further north, the 18th and 50th Divisions have penetrated deeply into the forest itself. The 38th Division reached Les Grandes Patures, and the 17th reached Captives Locquignol in the centre of the forest. Fighting took place in the neighbourhood of Le Chesnoy, where the enemy counter-attacked in force, and was repulsed by the New Zealand Division with great loss in killed and prisoners. Our troops have passed to the south and north of this fortified town, and reached 7 miles to the east.

On the left, English troops, having followed up the enemy closely through his Ardennes headquarters, held Sebourg and Sebourg-aux-Bois. The 1st Division has been forced by a crushing defeat on the field of battle, not by any internal crisis, a fact which will destroy any chance whatever of Prussia endeavouring to reverse the result of the war in the future.

Although the guiding hand in the series of Allied victories since July 18 is that of Foch it is very gratifying to know that the British army has performed "prodigies" on the field," as M. Clemenceau stated in the French Chamber, and has dealt, in the most masterly fashion, in those great hammer-strokes that have brought Germany to her knees. In the clearing of the Belgian coast, the breaking of the Hindenburg line, and the final advance which has cut the enemy's vital lines of communications, our men have even surpassed the traditional glory of our troops and the contemptible little army" has now no superior in the world, if not equal.

**Marshal Foch's Triumph.**  
Foch has thus gained, by his masterly tactics since he assumed command of the Allied armies, a victory that will stamp him as one of the greatest if not the greatest of military commanders of all time. He has made it impossible for the Huns to go on with the war any longer, even if they had the heart to do so, and also made it plain to them and the whole world that the German army has been forced by a crushing defeat on the field of battle, not by any internal crisis, a fact which will destroy any chance whatever of Prussia endeavouring to reverse the result of the war in the future.

### Huns Retreat Hurriedly.

Sir D. Haig mentioned in his communiqué on Tuesday that our advancing armies were composed chiefly of men from English towns and countries who had engaged and heavily defeated with severe loss, killed, wounded, prisoners, guns, and material, no fewer than 500,000 men. The German defence was thus broken on a front of 30 miles on Monday. Owing to this brilliant success the enemy was on Tuesday in retreat on the whole battle front, and he has not stopped running yet. In spite of heavy continuous rain our troops pressed his retreating forces closely throughout Thursday, Friday, in his rearwards wherever they sought to oppose our advance and taking a number of prisoners. In the haste of his enforced withdrawal the enemy abandoned complete batteries and large quantities of material of every description.

### Karl Refuses to Sign.

The Berliner Tageblatt reports from Vienna that the Emperor Karl found the conditions of the armistice so severe and dishonourable that he would not sign them, and declared that he no longer wanted to exercise his authority as Supreme Commander. The Chief of Staff, Marshal von Arz, finally signed the armistice.

### A State of Anarchy.

Austria-Hungary, just at the moment, is in a state of Anarchy, the soldiers and sailors looting, the trains and stealing food, while men are breaking out of the military and convict prisons, their guards making no attempts to stop them.

### RECORD OFFENSIVE.

#### AUSTRIAN ARMY DESTROYED IN 12 DAYS.

The Italian offensive, which in 12 days has resulted in the destruction of the Austro-Hungarian army (63 divisions strong) may be summarized as follows:

Oct. 24.—Fighting began on a small scale at Monte Grappa, region, and on the Middle Plate.

Oct. 25.—Further Italian attacks at Monte Grappa.

Oct. 26.—Counter-attack at Monte Grappa and on the Piave.

Oct. 27.—Area of attack widened; 9,000 guns and 51 guns captured.

Oct. 28.—Piave crossed on 30 miles of front; number of prisoners increased to 10,000; Austria-Hungary asks for separate peace.

Oct. 29.—Battle line spreads to a 60 miles front; three-quarters of Italian army now engaged; number of prisoners increased to 15,000.

Oct. 30.—Austrian retreat begins to turn into a rout; over 50,000 prisoners and 300 guns now captured; Austria-Hungary makes peace.

Oct. 31.—Retreat continues at full speed; over 700 guns taken.

Nov. 1.—Enemy still resisting on the Monte Plateau; over 1,600 guns and 80,000 prisoners.

Nov. 2.—Whole Italian army now engaged; prisoners increased to 100,000, and guns to 2,000; Italians capture Trent and Belluno.

Nov. 3.—Austro-Hungarian army destroyed; 300,000 men taken prisoners and 5,000 guns captured; armistice signed.

Nov. 4.—Armistice comes into force.

### FRENCH FRONT.

The French first army attacked, with the British on Monday morning, everywhere forcing the crossings of the Sambre-Oise Canal between Oisy and Valencourt and establishing a firm footing on the eastern bank. On the Argentine front the French also compelled the recession of the Austro-Hungarian army from the banks of the Aisne and the Marne.

Subsequently, after a counter-attack, our advance continued unchecked, though the weather slowed it down a little, and by time these lines appear in print it is likely that Mons will again be in our hands, and taking of Valenciennes. Canadian troops made progress along the right bank of the Scheldt, and passed beyond Béthune and Roncq.

### Huns Retreat Hurriedly.

Sir D. Haig mentioned in his communiqué on Tuesday that our advancing armies were composed chiefly of men from English towns and countries who had engaged and heavily defeated with severe loss, killed, wounded, prisoners, guns, and material, no fewer than 500,000 men. The German defence was thus broken on a front of 30 miles on Monday. Owing to this brilliant success the enemy was on Tuesday in retreat on the whole battle front, and he has not stopped running yet. In spite of heavy continuous rain our troops pressed his retreating forces closely throughout Thursday, Friday, in his rearwards wherever they sought to oppose our advance and taking a number of prisoners. In the haste of his enforced withdrawal the enemy abandoned complete batteries and large quantities of material of every description.

### Karl Refuses to Sign.

The Berliner Tageblatt reports from Vienna that the Emperor Karl found the conditions of the armistice so severe and dishonourable that he would not sign them, and declared that he no longer wanted to exercise his authority as Supreme Commander. The Chief of Staff, Marshal von Arz, finally signed the armistice.

### A State of Anarchy.

Austria-Hungary, just at the moment, is in a state of Anarchy, the soldiers and sailors looting, the trains and stealing food, while men are breaking out of the military and convict prisons, their guards making no attempts to stop them.

## INFLUENZA WANING.

### LONDON'S HIGH DEATH RATE.

Fighting stopped on the Italian front at 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon in accordance with the terms of the armistice. Before hostilities ceased, however, the Italians had captured 300,000 prisoners and 5,000 guns, and the number of captives has since been increased to 500,000. "The Austro-Hungarian Army is destroyed," reports Gen. Diniz.

### Tanks in Action.

After heavy fighting infantry and tanks drove the enemy from his positions in the western outskirts of the forest, capturing the villages of Soyes, Preux-au-Bois, Heucq, Futoy, and Louvigny. Thereafter, our infantry continued the advance, overcoming alike the great natural difficulties of the heavily wooded ground and the resistance of the Hun troops. Moving through the enclosed valley on the southern edge of the forest, the 25th Division forced the crossings of the Sambre Canal opposite Landrecies, and captured that town. Further north, the 18th and 50th Divisions have penetrated deeply into the forest itself. The 38th Division reached Les Grandes Patures, and the 17th reached Captives Locquignol in the centre of the forest. Fighting took place in the neighbourhood of Le Chesnoy, where the enemy counter-attacked in force, and was repulsed by the New Zealand Division with great loss in killed and prisoners. Our troops have passed to the south and north of this fortified town, and reached 7 miles to the east.

On the left, English troops, having followed up the enemy closely through his Ardennes headquarters, held Sebourg and Sebourg-aux-Bois. The 1st Division has been forced by a crushing defeat on the field of battle, not by any internal crisis, a fact which will destroy any chance whatever of Prussia endeavouring to reverse the result of the war in the future.

### Huns Retreat Hurriedly.

Although the guiding hand in the series of Allied victories since July 18 is that of Foch it is very gratifying to know that the British army has performed "prodigies" on the field," as M. Clemenceau stated in the French Chamber, and has dealt, in the most masterly fashion, in those great hammer-strokes that have brought Germany to her knees. In the clearing of the Belgian coast, the breaking of the Hindenburg line, and the final advance which has cut the enemy's vital lines of communications, our men have even surpassed the traditional glory of our troops and the contemptible little army" has now no superior in the world, if not equal.

### Karl Refuses to Sign.

The Berliner Tageblatt reports from Vienna that the Emperor Karl found the conditions of the armistice so severe and dishonourable that he would not sign them, and declared that he no longer wanted to exercise his authority as Supreme Commander. The Chief of Staff, Marshal von Arz, finally signed the armistice.

### A State of Anarchy.

Austria-Hungary, just at the moment, is in a state of Anarchy, the soldiers and sailors looting, the trains and stealing food, while men are breaking out of the military and convict prisons, their guards making no attempts to stop them.

### RECORD OFFENSIVE.

#### AUSTRIAN ARMY DESTROYED IN 12 DAYS.

The Italian offensive, which in 12 days has resulted in the destruction of the Austro-Hungarian army (63 divisions strong) may be summarized as follows:

Oct. 24.—Fighting began on a small scale at Monte Grappa, region, and on the Middle Plate.

Oct. 25.—Further Italian attacks at Monte Grappa.

Oct. 26.—Counter-attack at Monte Grappa and on the Piave.

Oct. 27.—Area of attack widened; 9,000 guns and 51 guns captured.

Oct. 28.—Piave crossed on 30 miles of front; number of prisoners increased to 10,000; Austria-Hungary asks for separate peace.

Oct. 29.—Battle line spreads to a 60 miles front; three-quarters of Italian army now engaged; number of prisoners increased to 15,000.

Oct. 30.—Austrian retreat begins to turn into a rout; over 50,000 prisoners and 300 guns now captured; Austria-Hungary makes peace.

Oct. 31.—Retreat continues at full speed; over 700 guns taken.

Nov. 1.—Enemy still resisting on the Monte Plateau; over 1,600 guns and 80,000 prisoners.

Nov. 2.—Whole Italian army now engaged; prisoners increased to 100,000, and guns to 2,000; Italians capture Trent and Belluno.

Nov. 3.—Austro-Hungarian army destroyed; 300,000 men taken prisoners and 5,000 guns captured; armistice signed.

Nov. 4.—Armistice comes into force.

### FRENCH FRONT.

The French first army attacked, with the British on Monday morning, everywhere forcing the crossings of the Sambre-Oise Canal between Oisy and Valencourt and establishing a firm footing on the eastern bank. On the Argentine front the French also compelled the recession of the Austro-Hungarian army from the banks of the Aisne and the Marne.

Subsequently, after a counter-attack, our advance continued unchecked, though the weather slowed it down a little, and by time these lines appear in print it is likely that Mons will again be in our hands, and taking of Valenciennes. Canadian troops made progress along the right bank of the Scheldt, and passed beyond Béthune and Roncq.

### Huns Retreat Hurriedly.

Although the guiding hand in the series of Allied victories since July 18 is that of Foch it is very gratifying to know that the British army has performed "prodigies" on the field," as M. Clemenceau stated in the French Chamber, and has dealt, in the most masterly fashion, in those great hammer-strokes that have brought Germany to her knees. In the clearing of the Belgian coast, the breaking of the Hindenburg line, and the final advance which has cut the enemy's vital lines of communications, our men have even surpassed the traditional glory of our troops and the contemptible little army" has now no superior in the world, if not equal.

### Karl Refuses to Sign.

The Berliner Tageblatt reports from Vienna that the Emperor Karl found the conditions of the armistice so severe and dishonourable that he would not sign them, and declared that he no longer wanted to exercise his authority as Supreme Commander. The Chief of Staff, Marshal von Arz, finally signed the armistice.

### A State of Anarchy.

Austria-Hungary, just at the moment, is in a state of Anarchy, the soldiers and sailors looting, the trains and stealing food, while men are breaking out of the military and convict prisons, their guards making no attempts to stop them.

## TRIAL OF HUN BRUTES.

### HIGHLY PLACED TO BE INCLUDED.

The Government has, through the Attorney-General, appointed a Committee under Sir John Macdonald and Professor J. H. Morgan, including M.P.s, Gen. Cockerill, and Admirals Sir Reginald Hall, to act with the Law Officers and in liaison with the Home Office, to report on—

The facts of Hun crimes by land, sea, and air;

The responsibility of individual Hun right up to "the highly placed";

The mode of trying the criminals.

Sir E. Smith, urging at the first meeting a rapid report, said they must establish for all time the knowledge that in this, the greatest of all, punishment severe, inexorable ruthlessness, had castigated crime.

The mode of trying the criminals.

Sir E. Smith, urging at the first meeting a

## RHEUMATIC AGONY.

ACHES, PAINS, SWELLING, STIFFNESS,  
SORENESS, & INFLAMMATION NEED  
NO LONGER BE SUFFERED NOW!

"Why?" you ask. Read this:  
A HOT bath in the highly medicated and oxygenated mineral water produced by Keudel bath salts is guaranteed to rid you of the misery within ten minutes. Try it at night. If dissatisfied with your money back guarantee. Over a million packets of this remarkable preparation have been sold during the past two years, every one with the slogan "most effective bath salt". The sale is increasing every day. This should convince even the most sceptical of its real merits. All chemists keep Keudel bath salts in stock. In convenient sizes, and at very low prices. Ask your chemist what his customers have to say about it.

## REST FOR ALL

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING  
If your baby is restless and cannot sleep give this old-fashioned remedy a trial, as it cures  
WIND AND TEETHING  
DIARRHEA.

You will all have a good night and baby will wake up bright and happy.



Direct from the Manufacturers.

A Smart Coat made up in Brocade Gabardine Cloth in various patterns, Double breasted, deep-puffed shoulders and收腰, Made, High-class finish.  
Price, £12/- per coat, with belt, Length 46 inches. Price only 27/- each, part paid. A useful coat for all our ladies' satisfaction.

Write to-day for Catalogue (No. 8), Winter Fashions in Ladies and Mauds' Coats, Cos-tumes, etc.

**ALLEN FOSTER**  
90 & 92, New Oxford St., London, W.C.1.

SARTOR MANUFACTURING CO.  
(DEPT E), 53, OXFORD RD., MANCHESTER.

Thousands of Testimonials re-commend our genuine sales-faction with these coats.

For further information apply to our Agents.

Telephone: "Youth" 2222.

Address: "Youth" 2222.

&lt;p



